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How They Were Formed and of What Troops Composed.

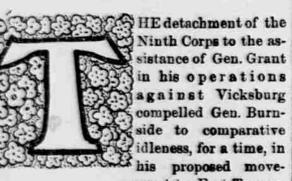
THE NINTH CORPS.

Operations in East Tennessee and Vicksburg, Miss.

ROSTER OF THE CORPS.

Campaign of the Rapidan to the James and Before Petersburg.

(Continued from Oct. 18.)



ment to East Tennessee. He was soon. however, called upon to co-operate with Gen. Rosecrans in his struggle for the possession of Chattanooga and the region there-

middle of August the cavalry brigade of Gen. S. P. Carter began the movement. It was shortly after joined by the Twentythird Corps, under Gen, Hartsuff, and a force of infantry under Gen. Julius White, and the combined force pushed forward rapidly, and early in September were in possession of all the important points in East Tennes-

The Ninth Corps, after its arrival in Kentucky, went into camp, and for about a fortnight enjoyed a much-needed rest. It consisted of about only 6,000 effective men. The return for Aug. 31, 1863, gives the following as the composition of the corps:

Brig.-Gen. R. B. Potter commanding. Headquarters, 2d U. S. Art., Battery E. First Division-Brig.-Gen. Edward Ferrero. First Brigade-Col. David Morrison-36th Mass., 8th Mich., 79th N. Y., 45th Pa.



GEN. JOHN SEDGWICK.

29th Mass., 27th Mich., 46th N. Y., 50th Pa. Third Brigade-Maj. Cornelius Byington-2d, 17th, 20th Mich., 100th Pa. Artillery-3d U. S., Batteries L and M.

Second Division-Col. Simon G. Griffin. First Brigade-Col. Zenas R. Bliss-6th and 9th N. H., 7th R. I. Second Brigade-Lieut. Col. Edwin Schall-35th Mass., 11th N. H., 51st N. Y., 51st Pa. Artillery-2d N. Y. Light, Battery L; Pa. Light, Battery D.

Brig.-Gen. Potter assumed command on Aug. 25, vice Gen. Parke, who was absent, sick, retaining command until Jan. 17, 1864. when he was relieved by Gen. O. B. Willcox,

Maj.-Gen. Robert B. Potter entered the military service of the United States as Major 51st N. Y. Oct. 14, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 1, 1861; Colonel Sept. 10, 1862; Brigadier-General of Volunteers March 13, 1863; Brevet Major-General

commander. He died Feb. 19, 1887. 1864, he was brevetted Major-General U.S. Volunteers for distinguished and gallant 1886, he was appointed Brigadier-General March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorions ter. This was regarded as the decisive batservice at the battle of Spotsylvania Court- the of the campaign, and was fought by the ir .- N. Y. Light, 27th battery; 1st R. I. bouse and capture of Petersburg, Va.

given by Gen. Burnside for the Ninth Corps to join him in East Tennessee, and by the 21 killed, 169 wounded, and 59 missing. 30th they had all arrived at Knoxville. During the first week in October the corps was, with other forces, sent up the Valley, at Blue Springs. Preparations were at once | Ky. Cav. and 45th Ohio. made for an attack, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 10 Gen. Potter was ordered to move up the Ninth Corps. At and pressed back his troops. Darkness ended the conflict, and during the night the enemy withdrew, leaving his dead upon the field and many prisoners in the hands of the Union forces. Troops under Gen. Shackleacross the Watauga and beyond the Virginia of railroad property, besides a number of

ing, all of the First Division.

bridges.

By order of the President Gen. Grant, on Oct. 18, assumed command of the "Military Division of the Mississippi," comprising the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, and the Tennessee. At this time the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps had been sent from the Army of the Potomac to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee, and Gen. Longstreet had been sent westward from the line of the Rapidan to reinforce Gen. Bragg, and had reached him in time to participate in the battle of Chickamanga.

Certain changes were at once made in the military division. Gen. Sherman was placed in command of the Department of the Tennessee, and Gen. Thomas was appointed to ucceed Gen. Resecrans in the command the Department of the Cumberland. Gen. Burnside was retained in his command at Gen. Burnside now held the line of the

Tennessee River on Gen. Grant's left flank, from Knoxville, his communications northward through Cumberland Gap being well guarded. About the middle of October indications of the enemy's approach in Burnside's front became apparent. Gen. Bragg, who had been forced back from Chattanooga, extended his right flank beyond Cleveland. and detached Longstreet to attack Burnside and destroy his communications with the army of Gen. Grant. The troops of Gen. Burnside were withdrawn to the north bank of the Tennessee and took position on the hights above and opposite Loudon, to which point Headquarters were on Oct. 28 removed, and the enemy's advance was there awaited until the 31st, when, finding, the emergency passed, Gen. Burnside returned to Knoxville. On Nov. 6 a portion of the enemy's forces attacked the Union garrison at Rogersville, driving it out and capturing several hundred prisoners, several pieces of artillery, and a number of wagon:. On the morning of Nov. 14 Gen. Longstreet threw his advance across the Tennessee River at Huff's Ferry, about six miles below Loudon, thus turning the position of the Union forces at that point. With the view of harassing the crossing at Huff's Ferry, Gen. White, with Ferrero's Division, of the Ninth Corps, was directed to assume the offensive. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Col. Chapin's Brigade encountered the advance and charged upon them with great gallantry, driving them back to the fiver, a distance of about two miles. Another attack was intended to be made on the following morning, but orders for a withdrawal of the troops were given by Gen. Grant, and at daybreak the troops were retired toward Lenoir's, Morrison's Brigade, of Ferrero's Division, of the Ninth Corps, bringing up the rear. Towards evening the enemy's skirmishers appeared in force, and during the night of the

15th preparations were made for falling

An attack by the enemy near midnight

back to Campbell's Station.

was repulsed, and an effort was then made by the enemy to seize the junction of the roads at Campbell's Station, and thus cut off Burnside's line of retreat, and force an abandonment of Knoxville. Before daylight Aug. 1, 1864, and Major-General of Volun- Campbell's Station in the afternoon, only a April. On the 13th of April Gen. Burnside teers Sept. 29, 1865. He was mustered out few moments in advance of the enemy, and of service Jan. 15, 1866. Gen. Potter was immediately moved his command out on the corps, and on the 19th announced its reidentified with the Ninth Corps from its Kingston road, the left thrown forward to organization into four divisions. organization to discontinuance, serving as cover the Loudon road, upon which the was an opportune movement, and scarcely Brig-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox was a had it been completed when the enemy's graduate of the United States Military forces appeared rapidly moving up the King-Academy : appointed Second Lieutenant 4th ston road. They were attacked by a small Art. July 1, 1847. He served in the war cavalry force which was with Col. Hartwith Mexico at the City of Mexico and ranft, and forced back. The infantry also Chernavaca, and was subsequently on garri- joined in the attack, and defeated several son and frontier duty until Sept. 10, 1857. attempts made by Gen. Longstreet to break | 100th Pa. Artillery-Me. Light, 2d battery when he resigned his commission as First the lines of the Union forces. A line of bat-Lieutenant. He re-entered the army at the the was then rapidly formed, with Ferrero's onthreak of the rebellion as Colonel 1st Division, of the Ninth Corps, on the right, Mich., and was engaged in the battle of White's in the center, and Col. Hartranft's Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, where he was on the left. At about 12 o'clock the enemy wounded and taken prisoner and held until | made a furious charge upon the right of the Aug. 19, 1862. While prisoner of war he Union line, but were successfully repulsed. was appointed Brigadier-General of Volun- An attack was then made upon the left center, Light, 11th battery; N. Y. Light, 19th the enemy's line, and maintained the same, teers, to rank from July 21, 1861. When and when within about 300 feet the enemy exchanged he was assigned to the Ninth | was opened upon by all the batteries to the Corps and served with it continuously until | right and left of Gen. White, and was forced. the close of the war as division and corps after terrible slaughter, to retire. They commander, save from June 10 to Sept. 11. reformed, however, and renewed the attack 1863, when he was in command of the Dis- but were again repulsed, and at about 2 trict of Indiana and Michigan. On Aug. 1. o'clock it was observed that the enemy was crossing the road in their rear for the purpose of attacking the left of the Union line. services. He was mustered out Jan. 15. Gen. Burnside thereupon withdrew his 1866, and reappointed in the Army as Colo- forces and formed a new line about a shounel 29th Inf. July 28, 1866. On Oct. 13, sand yards in the rear of the first. A say. age attack was soon made by the enemy. U. S. Army, and was retired from active which was met by destructive volleys of service April 16, 1887. He was brevetted musketry and artillery, and the charging tery. Brigadier and Major-General U. S. Army | column finally broke and retreated for shel-

expressions of praise. The Ninth Corps lost | S., Batteries L and M.

Gen. Burnside then withdrew his forces to Knoxville, from in front of which the enemy had already disappeared, having and found the enemy to be in strong force | been pursued for several miles by the 1st

The result of the engagement at Campbell's Station left to Gen. Longstreet no alternative but to lay siege to Knoxville, about 5 o'clock Gen. Ferrero's Division at- and by the night of the 17th his forces were tacked the enemy, broke through his lines | well up and the siege established. On the | Staff and infantry ... night of the 23d he made an attack upon the right of the Union lines, and for a time gained some advantage; but on the morning of the 24th Col. Hartranft made a counter-assault, and succeeded in driving back ford pushed on in pursuit, driving the enemy | the enemy and re-establishing the lines of defense. On the same day a small cavalry line, and destroying a considerable quantity force under Col. Mott defeated a force of the enemy under Gen. Wheeler, near Kingston, after a sharp engagement, and Col. Cameron, The total loss of the corps in this affair | who was attacked on the south side of the was four killed, 54 wounded and one miss- river, repulsed the assault with serious damage to the attacking party.

The operations of Gen. Grant at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge had rendered it impossible for Longstreet to rejoin Bragg, and forced upon him the necessity of an assault in the hope of capturing Knoxville and securing an uninterrupted line of



GEN. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

retreat to Virginia. Accordingly, on the night of the 28th, an attack was made upon the skirmish-line to the right of the Kingston road, and skirmishing was kept up during the night without any material results. On the morning of the 29th an assaulting force, consisting of three brigades, made its appearance, and came steadily on their way marked by fearful carnage, and some mounted the parapet. A hand-tohand conflict ensued, which raged with great fury, yet through a storm of death they still pressed forward, until, finding that the attempt was useless, the assaulting force retired, only, however, for a brief time, as another column coming up in support brought on a renewal of the attack, even more desperate than the first, but with no greater success, and the assaulting party retired in great confusion. The Ninth Corps lost, during the siege of Knoxville, 47 killed, 184 wounded, and 112 missing.

On Jan. 17 Gen. Willcox rejoined the Ninth Corps, superseding Gen. Potter. On the 21st the corps had a brisk engagement at Strawberry Plains, having been attacked by the enemy while engaged in a movement of the enemy, which had crossed the river, having for its object the destruction of the bridge near that point across the Holston. The enemy were repulsed, and the corps marched to Knoxville. On the 26th Gen. Parke resumed command of the corps, relieving Gen. Willcox, the latter taking com-

mand of the Second Division. On the 11th of December, 1863, Gen. Burnside, in obedience to orders from the War Department, relinquished the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio to Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster, and, on reporting to the Adjutant-General of the Army, "was assigned to recruit and fill up the Ninth Corps, of which he is the commander, to the number of 50,000 men, for such duty as may be specially assigned to said corps by the War Department."

On March 8 the Secretary of War designated Annapolis, Md., as the "depot and on the 16th Gen. Potter put the Ninth Corps | rendezvous" for the Ninth Corps, and on in motion-Hartranft's Division in advance, the 17th-23d the corps marched to Nicho-Humphrey's Brigade in the rear. By rapid lasville, Ky., moving thence by rail and marching Hartranft succeeded in reaching | reaching Annapolis in the early part of resumed the immediate command of the

> The following is the composition and strength of the reorganized corps, as shown by the returns for April 30, 1864:

COMPOSITION. Mai -Gen. A. E. Burnside commanding. First Division-Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Stevenson. First Brigade-Col. Sumner Carruth-35th, 56th, 57th Mass. Second Brigade-Col. Daniel Leasure-21st Mass., (B); Mass. Light, 14th battery.

Second Division-Col. Simon G. Griffin. First Brigade-Col. Joshua K. Sigfried-36th Mass., 51st N. Y., 45th, 48th Pa., 7th R. I. Second Brigade-Col. Herbert B. Titus-31st, 32d Me. (six companies), 6th, 9.h. 11th N. H., 17th Vt. Artillery-Mass. battery.

Third Division-Brig.-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox. First Brigade-Col. John F. Hartcompanies Mich. Sharpshooters attached). 109th N. Y., 51st Pa. Second Brigade-Col. New York Light, 34th battery.

rero 30th Conn. (colored) detachment, the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, and at 19th, 27th, 30th, 39th, 43d U. S. colored troops. Artillery-Vermont Light, 3d bat-

Cavalry-3d N. J., 13th Pa.

On the 17th of September orders were gallantry as to elicit from all the highest U.S., Battery E; 3d U.S., Battery G; 3d U.

Command. 742 16,265 18,916 24,187 842 18,408 21,357 27,487

Gen. Grant having assigned to the Ninth Corps the work of guarding the Alexandria & Orange Railroad from the Rapidan to the Potomac, the corps on the morning of April 20 broke camp and took up the line of march, passing through Washington and over the Long Bridge to Alexandria, whence they were distributed along the railroad. Early on the morning of May 4 the Army of the Potomac was moved in the direction of Spotsylvania Courthouse. The Ninth Corps followed on the afternoon of the same day, and participated in the sanguinary battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, on which fields they won additional distinction for their daring achievements.

In the battles of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, the corps lost 16 officers and 224 men killed, 56 officers and 1.176 men wounded, and one officer and 167 men captured or missing-a total of 1.640; and in the operations May 8-21, 1864, about Spotsylvania Courthouse, 21 officers and 465 men killed, 77 officers and 2,114 men wounded, and 15 officers and 454 men captured or missing; a total of 3,146. The killed at inotsylvania included Gen. Stevenson, who was succeeded by Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, in command of the First Division.

In the operations on the line of the North Anna, the Pamunkey and the Totopotomy Rivers May 22 to June 1, 1864, the Ninth Corps also participated with a gallantry which reflected the highest honors upon its officers and men. It lost during this period nine officers and 67 men killed, 15 officers and 307 men wounded, three officers and 110 men captured or missing; a total of 511.

On May 24 Gen. Grant issued an order incorporating the Ninth Corps with the Army of the Potomac. Prior to this time it was not included in the main army, but formed an independent command, reporting directly to Gen. Grant.

Subsequent movements of the army brought the corps to Cold Harbor, and at the battle at that place it bore a conspicuous

On June 9, while still at Cold Harber, Gen. Crittenden was at his own request relieved, and Gen. Ledlie was assigned to the command of the First Division. It having been determined to transfer the

scene of action from the front of Richmond to the front of Petersburg, orders were given for the withdrawal of the army from Cold Harbor, and at dark on the evening of the 12th the movement began, and on the evening of the 15th the Ninth Corps crossed the James, and immediately pushed on to Petersburg.

In the operations at and about Cold Harbor, June 1 to 15, 1864, inclusive, the corps lost 18 officers and 201 men killed, 55 officers and 1,071 men wounded, and nine officers and 347 men captured or missing; a total During the night of the 16th orders were

given for an attack to be made early on the morning of the 17th, with the view of securing the enemy's defenses, and Gen. Potter's Division, of the Ninth Corps, was selected to lead the assault, supported by the First Division, under Gen. Ledlie. At daybreak the assault was made with great fury, the



GEN. JOHN G. PARKE.

his lines swept for more than a mile, resulting in the loss to him of a large number of arms, flags and ammunition, besides several hundred prisoners. Gen. Potter moved his pickets and skirmishers to the line vacated by the enemy, and about noon another vigorous and gallant attack was made by Hartranft's Brigade, which succeeded in reaching the enemy's main line of rifle-pits, but being exposed to tremendous fire of musketry and artillery Gen. Hartranft was forced to retire. Meanwhile Col. Christ's Brigade succeeded in securing a position about midway between his first position of attack and though exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy. In the afternoon Gen. Ledlie made an attack, in which a portion of Col. Christ's ranft-2d. 8th, 17th, 27th Mich. (1st and 2d | Brigade participated, but was so heavily pressed by the enemy as to force his retirement from the line which he had gained. Benjamin C. Christ-1st Mich. Sharpshooters, The fighting of the day had mostly been 20th Mich., 79th N. Y., 60th Ohio, 50th Pa. done by the Ninth Corps, which now held Artillery-Maine Light, 7th battery (G); the most advanced position of the Union lines in front of Petersburg. On the 18th Fourth Division-Brig.-Gen. Edward Fer- the enemy had fallen back to a point near 4 o'clock in the morning a general assault was ordered by Gen. Meade, with the view of capturing a piece of woods and the railroad cut which were held by the enemy.

tended his lines across the railroad and established himself in a position within 125 yards of the enemy's works. This position was strengthened and made secure, and was the salient of the Union lines during the subsequent siege of Petersburg.

The losses in the corps during the 16th 17th, and 18th had been very severe, and in his official report Gen. Burnside said 'No better fighting has been done during the war than was done by the divisions of Gens. Potter and Willcox during this attack." The following is the return of casualties of the Ninth Corps from June 15-30, 1864, on the right for a considerable distance.

Staff		K'n'd.		Wound'd.		Capt'r'd or miss'ng.		
Ledlie's Division	Command.	Officera. Enlisted Officera. Enlisted Officera. Enlisted	Enlisted men.	Aggrogate.				
First Brigade	Staff	1						1
6th Mass				1				1
Second Brigade 7	6th Mass7th Mass	1	12	4	21		9	77 47 74
3d Md 1 7 2 15 29th Mass 6 2 22 4 179th N. Y. 2 9 3 67 10 100th Pa. 1 3 3 42 10 Total. 4 28 12 171 14 22 Third Brigade. 2 36 4 148 7 58 22 4 2 1 14 2 13 2 4 148 7 58 22 2d Pa. Provis'i 1 39 6 187 13 24 Total. 3 75 10 335 7 66 45 Engineers. 3 5 10 335 7 66 45 Engineers. 3 5 1 2 1	Total	2	32	6	128		30	198
Third Brigade. 4th N. Y. H. A. 2 36 4 148 7 58 24 2d Pa. Provis' 1 39 6 187 18 24 Total 3 75 10 335 7 66 45 Engineers. 35th Mass. 5 Artillery. Me. L., 2d Bat. (B) 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 5 5 6 6 6 7 110 96 Potter's Division. Staff 1 7 2 33 1 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 3 2 3 4 3 5 4 3 3 7 5 1 3 3 5 4 3 3 7 5 1 3 3 5 4 3 3 7 5 1 5 1 2 7 3 3 2 8 1 3 4 2 1 5 3 5 4 3 7 1 1 7 2 3 3 3 5 4 3 7 1 1 7 1 3 3 5 4 3 7 1 1 7 1 3 3 5 4 3 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3d Md	1 2	8 6 9	2 2 3	25 22 67		10	24 35 30 91 49
Atth N. Y. H. A. 2 26 4 148 7 58 24 2d Pa. Provis' 1 39 6 187 18 24 Total 3 75 10 335 7 66 49 Engineers. 3 5 10 335 7 66 49 Engineers. 3 5 10 335 7 66 49 Engineers. 3 5 10 335 7 66 49 Engineers. 3 1 2 2 2 Mass. L., 2d Bat. (B) 1 2 2 2 Mass. L., 14th Bat. 2 1 1 N. Y. L., 27th Bat. 3 5 1 Total artillery. 3 6 6 6 Total First Div. 9 138 29 645 7 110 90 Potter's Division. 3 6 7 110 90 Potter's Division. 1 7 2 33 1 1 2d N. Y. M't'd 2 16 2 80 2 10 Atth Pa. 15 3 54 3 3 Total 4 2 15 3 Total 4 51 14 237 7 3	Total,	4	28	12	171		14	229
Total	4th N. Y. H. A 2d Pa. Provis'i			- 3	No.	7		250 246
Engineers. Stih Mass			- 3				-	496
fe. L., 2d Bat.(B) 1 2 Jass L., 14th Bat. 2 1 J.Y. L., 27th Bat. 3 6 Total artillery. 3 6 Total First Div. 9 138 29 645 7 110 90 Potter's Division. 1 1 <t< td=""><td>Engineers.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5</td></t<>	Engineers.							5
Total First Div. 9 138 29 645 7 110 90 Potter's Division. Staff	Me. L., 2d Bat.(B) Mass. L., 14th Bat.		2					3 3
Potter's Division. Staff	Total artillery		3		6			9
Pirst Brigade.	Total First Div.	9	138	29	645	7	110	938
taff. 1 1 27 36th Mass. 1 5 1 27 58th Mass. 1 7 2 33 1 2d N. Y. M't'd 2 16 2 80 2 16 45th Pa. 7 3 28 1 1 48th Pa. 15 3 54 3 3 7th R. I. 4 2 15 3 7 3				1				1
Rifles (dism't'd) 2 16 2 80 2 1 45th Pa	Staff	1		1			i	1 84 44
Total 4 54 14 237 7 3	Rifles (dism't'd) 45th Pa 48th Pa	2	7 15	3	28 54			102 39 75 21
	grani la ratificación	-	-	_				316
2d Md 2 2 36 1 1	Second Brigade.	-	2	2	36	1		42

Total Second Div. 6 102 24 491 Willcox's Div. First Brigade. (dismounted). 567 6 93 20 24th N. Y. Cav 9 131 29 553 1 eting Engineers N.Y. L., 34th Bat. Total Third Div., 15 224 53

During the 10-months' siege of Petersburg which followed, the Ninth Corps occupied the trenches near the enemy's works, and were more or less exposed to an incessant fire which was kept up by the enemy, resulting in a daily loss of killed or wounded.

In the latter part of June a project was proposed by Col. Henry Pleasants, 48th Pa., to run a mine under the works of the enemy immediately in front of the Ninth Corps. Having met with approval, the mine was commenced on the 25th of June, and was completed and charged on the 27th of July. On the morning of the 30th, at 4:45 a. m., the mine was sprung, and immediately the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Ninth Corps started for the charge, and after removing the abatis advanced to the fort, which had been mined and which now had become a large crater and a formidable obstacle which it was impossible to cross and preserve regimental organization. Only one regiment, the 2d Pa. H. A., advanced beyond the crater, but being unsupported fell back.

The Second Brigade of the First Division was immediately followed by the First, and the two occupied the crater, seized a portion of the line of pits to the right and began covering themselves from the enemy's artil-Reserve Artillery-Capt. John Edwards. The assault was led by the Ninth Corps, and lery fire from the crest in their front. At though desperately resisted was successful. about 5 a. m. the Second Division advanced Ninth and Twenty-third Corps with such Light, Battery H; Pa. Light, Battery D; 2d and when night came on the enemy had on the right toward the line of rebel works, a ruined man.

been driven back and Gen. Willcox had ex- distant about 130 yards. But little ground was gained, however, and part of the Second Brigade of the Second Division was thrown forward into the enemy's line. At about 6:30 orders were given to the division commander to at once advance to the crest, and the direction of the Second Division, which was then forming for an attack on the right, was changed to the front. The division charged, and when near the summit of the hill, being unsupported, was forced to fall back. Meanwhile, a few regiments of the division which had not previously left the lines advanced and seized the enemy's lines

> Orders were then given to throw in all oops and direct them against the crest, nd the Fourth (colored) Division, which to is time had been held back, was ordered advance. The column was thrown forard and advanced over the slope of the ater, and making a gallant charge captred a portion of the enemy's line, with a and of colors and some prisoners. After ssing the pits the division reformed beand the center and attempted to take the ll, but being met by a counter-charge the enemy broke in disorder to the rear, sed through the crater and lines on the bt, throwing into confusion and drawing with them many of the white troops. A rtion of the colored troops held the pits, hower, from behind which they had advanced, ecking the enemy until they were nearly killed.

Finding that the position could not be d, orders were given for the withdrawal the troops. During the engagement the tteries of the Ninth Corps did efficient vice, especially in keeping down the fire the rebel fort on the left and in annoyance the enemy's guns on the right.

	Killed		W'n'd.		Cap'd or mis'g		
Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Escort. 3d N. J. Cav. (de- tachment.)						1	1
H. Ledlie's Divis'n First Brigade.					2		2
Staff	::	5 2 7	1 7	20 7 30		7 6 23	36 16 69
57th Mass 59th Mass	2	5 7 10	2	26 20 37	1	32 46 29	75 80 85
Total	-	36	25	140	9	143	363
Second Brigade. 3d Md. (battalion) 14th N. Y. H. A 179th N. Y 2d Ps. Prov'l H. A.	2	3 15 4 11		10 77 24 51	3	16 80 31 112	29 180 63 182
Total	3	33	8	162	9	239	454
Acting Engineers.	1	11	4	28	1	2	47
Total First Div'n.	14	80	37	330	19	384	864
B. Potter's Divis'n. First Brigade. 86th Mass		4	i	5		83	9 182

Total Second Div. 18 124 37 505 32 354 1.070 25 ... 73 1 42 ... 109th N. Y..... 18th Ohio Cay. (dis-324 2 24th N. Y. Cav. (dis-2 27 21

Acting Engineers. Tetal Third Div. 7 127 38 481 8 191 B. Ferrero's Div'n. 21 73 47 21 162 568 53 326 7 116 311 88 124 135 109 6 62 2 47 .. 36 2 10 145 25 341 13 Total Fourth Div. 14 198 41 667 20 Mass. L., 11th bat'y. Mass. L., 14th bat'y L., 27th bat'y. L., 34th bat's Battery D Vt. L., 3d battery. Total Art. Brig'e. ... Total Ninth Corps. 53 531 154 2,000 79 1,334 4,151

(To be continued.)

A Remarkable Wager.

[London Million.] A bet made by a celebrated gambler, nearly s century ago, deserves to be recorded for its

peculiarity. After a run of ill-luck with Lord Lorne, he umped up suddenly, and, seizing a large punchbowl that stood near, said, addressing his lordship: "For once I'll have a bet where I have an equal chance of winning. Odd or even for 15,000 guineas?" 'Odd," replied the peer, with the utmost

Dash went the punch-bowl against the wall, and the pieces being counted, unfortunately for the young hero of the experiment, there proved to be an odd number, and he was

The Adventurous Career of a Loyal East Tennesseean.

THROUGH MOUNTAINS.

Trials and Hardships Endured

by Lovers of Liberty.

BECOMES A PILOT.

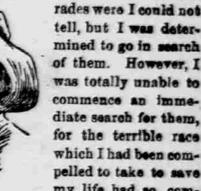
And Guides Refugees from Tennessee to the Union Lines.

BY CAPT. DANIEL ELLIS, 13TH TENN. CAV. ELIZABETHTON, TENN.

CHAPTER III.



NOW at once concluded that I would be compelled to seek safety in the mountains to avoid being recaptured by the desperate villains who were eeking to take my life. Where my comrades were I could not



diate search for them, for the terrible race which I had been compelled to take to save my life had so completely stiffened my limbs that I was almost incapable of standing erect. I lay out all the night which followed the day of my escape, without any covering whatever save the blue and starlit canopy of the sky. The

As this was my first experience in scouting, the reader may correctly suppose that the night seemed very tedious. At times as I lay upon my sold bed and gazed at the bright and beautiful stars as they swinkled in the celestial firmament on high, I'mought that my condition was melancholy indeed; but I found some consolation in the reflection that I was not the first man who had

been forced to the necessity of stopping out

night was very cold, and consequently sleep.

the balmy restorer of exhausted nature, did

not often visit me upon my cold and lonely

all night. WITH THE COLD EARTH FOR HIS BED and the heavens for his covering. I could but remember that I was only enduring what Crosus once endured, who was considered to be the most affluent personage in the whole Roman Empire. History informs us that Crœsus, not being content with his boundless wealth, nor the exalted political distinction which it had procured for him in the Roman Government, proposed to place himself at the head of a large army and march forth to chastise and subdue the Parthians. and desolate and plunder their nation. But h) totally failed in the object of his campaign, and a sad reverse of fortune overtook him amid the mountains of Syria; for in a battle with the Parthians his legions were cut to pieces and almost annihilated, and he and his son, who was assisting in the expedition of his father, were both slain. The night



before he was slaughtered, after his splendid army had been ruined, he covered his head,

chose darkness for his companion, and stretched himself upon the ground, a sad example of the instability of fortune, and to me of deeper thought of the effects of rashness and ill-placed ambition. Not contented with being the first and greatest among many millions of men, he had considered himself in a mean light, because there were two men. Pompey and Cesar, in the whole Roman Empire whom he thought occupied a rank

above him. Immediately after sunrise I arose from my cold bed and started toward my once happy home, meditating as I passed along upon the beautiful verse of the poet Byron: Tis sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark

Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark

Our coming, and look brighter when we come. But, alas, I was not then approaching my loved home in that peaceful and happy state of mind which I had often approached is before, but was now going to it cautiously and stealthily, watching on every side, for fear of being suddenly accosted by a rebel murderer. Now the nightingale's voice could